PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

TAKING OF FORT GREGG.

## From LOUISVILLE To the SEA

A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III. 1

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breakfast and half-filled haversacks, our destination a mystery, our subsistence a brought into camp dead.

Former composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under command of Seventeenth Corps, under command of Gen. O. O. Howard, and the latter composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, under Gen, H. W. Slocum.

The corps commanders of the right wing were P. F. Osterhaus and Frank P. Blair, and of the left wing, Jeff C. Davis

and A. S. Williams. Each corps had the appointments of a complete army, and was supposed to take care of itself, and it did.

We formed four columns, advancing on parallel roads, except where we con-verged at certain designated points. Our front usually extended about 40 miles, which was plainly marked by four columns of smoke continually arising, heavy and black, in successive stages as we advanced, but growing lighter and whiter as it trailed far away to our rear, where wing embers had taken the place of bursting flames.

MARCHING THROUGH A DEVASTATED

Led by Gen. Sherman, riding in com-pany with Gen. Davis, our corps com-mander, we followed the line of the Georgia Central Railroad toward Augusta. Decatur, the first town on our route, was a desolate-looking place of about 50 dilapi dated buildings. A few of the better buildings were occupied, but broken doors or shutters hanging by a single hinge, or entirely missing, rendered most of the dwellings unfit for habitation. The in-habitants showed the effects of having been robbed by friend and foe as the two armies surged around Atlanta during the They were safe enough from us. A

glance at their pinched faces, desolate town and ravaged fields convinced us there was nothing to stop for, unless we want-ed to shake hands with starvation. It was long after dark when we halted, after a march of 12 miles, during which we destroyed much of the railroad as we progressed. No time had been given up

for dinner, so we were ravenous with

hunger while preparing supper.

The last fugitive crumb of hardtack had been pursued into the corners of our haversacks and captured, but we had a scanty ration of meal, dried peas, meat and coffee, which proved sufficient for one

The next day, however, our empty haversacks flapped against our lean stomachs during a march of 20 miles through a having. country so bare that my bill of fare consisted of three small turnips and as many cabbagestalks. Our regiment and the 98th Ohio being

One poor family sat near the asies of

Our mess lay down supperless to sleep, when we were quietly awakened by the Colonel, who informed us that the guards had been withdrawn from the town and

that we could take the privilege of searching for something to eat. Fifteen minutes later we stood, with a lighted candle in hand, before the cottage

door and knocked for admission. There was no response at first, but presently a tremulous voice answered, "Come in." Opening the door, we saw a frightened little woman, with three children clutching to her dress. At sight of us she drop-ped upon her knees and cried, "For God's

spare me and my children.' we replied, "we do not intend to hurt you or your little ones, but we are very hungry, and must have some

"Oh. I have nothing," she moaned, but just then one of our party pushed open the door leading to the kitchen and my eyes fell upon a hoecake, which in a moment was in my hands and a portion in my mouth, while I handed other portions to my comrades.

A barrel of meal next drew our atten tion, and, with my mouth and one hand filled with hoecake, my other hand was scooping meal into a haversack, when a hand was laid lightly on my arm and a tearful voice pleaded, "Please, sir, don't take all our food."

My reply assured her that we only wanted enough for our supper and break-fast. "But," she said, "others will take what you leave."

"We will fix that," we replied, and proreeded to rip up the kitchen floor and hide her stock of potatoes beneath it, and also to conceal her barrel of meal and other provisions in the loft, at the same time nstructing her to say to others, if they should come, "The Yankees have already been here." When we bade her "Good night" she smiled through her tears and seemed pleased that she had divided her anty store with such hungry, harmlesslooking boys, if we did wear the blue,

night had flown when we again lay down to sleep, but now we had feeling that all the army was well Our slumber was short, as we had to get up next morning in time to bake corncakes for breakfast and be ready to march at 6 a. m.

DESTROYING RAILROADS AND FORAGING. With a smooth road before us, we marched rapidly, making 16 miles a little after noon, which brought us to Coving-Here, by way of rest and recrea-we were given a long stretch of railroad to destroy, which consumed three hours, and then we moved two miles farther, to the bank of the Uncofauhatchee

Fortunately we were in good trim for active exercise, as we found, during the day, plenty of provisions in close proximity to the road, and managed to comsume such quantities after our fasting that we would certainly have "foundered"

without such exercise. It rained during the night, so we found mud and occasional showers of rain waitdaybreak, but this did not prevent us from making 23 miles, to Shady Dale, Our route from Covington led us away from the railroad toward the factory town of Entonion, the termination road from Milledgeville, termination of a branch barnyard.

The following day, Nov. 20, we marched 12 miles through rain and still deeper mud, halting within three miles of Eatonton. Although well soaked, very muddy and fatigued when we stopped, we knew that our rations must be drawn from the country, so two members of our control of the solution of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get lightly loaded, and being equipped with extra animals and having the right of way over all roads, they mingled with from the country, so two members of our marching columns and were usually a penny from you. mess were sent out for this purpose. A ready to park when we were to encamp. tramp of two miles brought us to a house Our stay at Milledgeville was short. We and farm well stocked, which proved to be the property of Howell Cobb, whom we all knew as one of the chief instigators of secession. As we drew near my John, caught sight of a pig,

On Nov. 16 our corps, the Fourteenth, had traveled during the day and the marched away from Atlanta with half a weight of mud and water he carried. But it was a case of pig or no dinner, so I knew that the pig or John would be

crowd he had to deal with. Each regi-ment was followed by tired or footsore soldiers, mounted on horses or mules kind-ly given them by the foragers from the abundance of their captures, and by pack mules, loaded with personal baggage and cooking utensils, led by negroes employed as cooks for numerous messes of not more than three men to each mess. In addition, a flock of negroes who were blindly fol-lowing "Massa Sherman" with greater aith than the Children of Israel followed Moses out of the house of bondage and land of captivity. This interference with our methods of transportation caused only temporary in-convenience, for we soon gathered another outfit larger than the one of which we

were deprived. After leaving Milledgeville we gave the main road to the Twentieth Corps and followed obscure roads via Fair Play and problem and our future all uncertainty.

It now devolved upon me to find the day previous. Sherman had divided his army into right and left wings, the former connected of the Eifteenth and left wings, and burrowing into an innocent-looking pile of shucks, which proved to be the former connected of the Eifteenth and left wings.



on the place; there were enough beside us sooner than we did. They discovered a to carry away from it everything worth detachment of Wheeler's cavalry prepar-

rear guard, probably fared worse than the troops ahead.

When we passed through Lithonia, the depot and several dwellings were in smoking ruins. The depot had been fired and the flames spread to the other buildings.

Rain and mud kept us company next day for twenty miles. We moved to the right of the main road to avoid the Twendead and one in the town wounded. The loss on our side fell upon two regiments of our brigade, the 108th and 121st one poor family sat near the asies of one poor family sat near the asies of the town, losing one man killed and one wounded, while they found one of Wheeler's cavalrymen in the road dead and one in the town, wounded. The loss on our side fell upon two regiments of our brigade, the 108th and 121st one of the town, followed as it title later by the advance of the Twen-

We now made up our minds that this campaign was likely to become a picnic or pleasure excursion. We were in the midst of a land literally flowing with milk and honey; no enemy to impede our march no mountains or steep hills to be scaled, but an open, level country before us, with smooth roads for our wagons and our

marching. The air was clear and frosty when we turned out on the morning of the 23d, hended for Milledgeville, 15 miles distant. We marched the first five miles as fast as our legs could carry us, then halted an hour, which gave us time to burn a rail fence the length of the column.

We encamped in the suburbs of the capital of Georgia to await the concentraion of our army, as directed by Gen. Sherman.

Here we found newspapers containing an address to the people of Georgia by Gen. Beauregard, who had established his base at Corinth, Miss., to direct the movement by which Sherman was to be flanked out of Atlanta. He had learned the success of his strategy so far as Atlanta was concerned, but the crazy Sherman was retreating the wrong way and must be headed off and turned back. He tells how to do it in these words:
"Arise for the defense of your native

Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear and his army will soon starve in your midst. I hasten to join you in defense of your homes and firesides."

also learned from the same source that Governor Brown and the members and I find that the paper is meat and of the Legislature had departed with more bread for the old veterans, their widows haste than dignity. Their last act was and orphans, I would not know how to cept themselves; in other words, ordered the old boys and "Si and Shorty." every man to the front in accordance with Beauregard's appeal, while they madly fled to the rear. The paper stated that two members had paid \$10,000 in gold for fled to the rear. a conveyance to remove their precious bodies from the scene of danger, and con-cluded a caustic article commenting on the action of the State officials in this "They are not fit to carry garbage to a

An Augusta paper declared that "Gen-eral Georgia Mud is the best opponent for General Demon Sherman. Let us pray

The futility of such methods and hopes was apparent to us. Our canvas pontoons replaced burned bridges so quickly that we scarcely noted the interruption to our march. Our Pioneer Corps, composed of experienced woodsmen from Michigan or Wisconsin, cut their way through fallen timber with the speed of a four-horse reaper in a grain field. Our foragers, fully organized, armed and mounted numbering a hundred or more to each brigade, under officers selected for skill and ourage, swept our van and flanks of bushwhackers or small bodies of hosile cavalry, and none such dared venture within five miles of our marching columns, The very few who tried the experiment found our foragers as prompt charge squadron of cavalry or a barricade as

our marching columns and were usually a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter

and away he sped after it with surpris-ing swiftness, considering the distance he unauthorized riders. It was a motley by one or two bottles. At all dangerists.

on the place; there were enough beside us to carry away from it everything worth having.

John had caught and butchered his pig by the time I sallied forth, loaded down with potatoes, so we returned to camp rejoicing.

Rain and mud kept us company next sooner than we did. They discovered a detachment of Wheeler's cavalry preparing to oppose their entrance, but without stopping to consider whether such action "Franklin and Other Topics," Comrade Stanley, Co. E, 129th Ind., eriticises very they charged headlong and drove the enemy through the town, losing one man Schofield, and, in my judgment, unfairly and without eause I care assure Company to the conduct of the conduct of

One poor family sat near the asies of their home upon the remnants of house-hold goods snatched from the flames and looked into our faces with suspicious fear that we might carry away or destroy what little remained to them.

Scure roads we followed.

On the 22d we did not move, and certainly enjoyed a rest after laborious to gather here his columns, his thundermarching in the mud. The weather cleared off cool, with a blustering wind. Our camp was almost deserted, and the surrounding country was overrun with for the traces in our scure roads we followed.

On the 22d we did not move, and certieth Corps, with Gen. Sherman, who was

our dinner consisted of cornbread, milk, serted for the fields and barnyards of the home, and applied for a pension. Now, boney, butter and preserves. we of Center Road Station, Pa., don't want Si and Shorty to leave 'Uncle Billy' want Si and Shorty to leave 'Uncle Billy' want Si and Shorty to leave 'Uncle Billy' until the close of the war. We want to regular rations of meal, flour and potatoes, gathered by our mounted foragers paign in the Carolinas; their march to and issued through the commissary, supwashington, and in the Grand Review and their final home journey, and then this account of the taking of Fort Greg. The First Brigade, First Division, Twenfire and roasted and ate peanuts to our heart's content. It was natural that we should compare our present capacity and they are worthy."

Washington, and in the Grand Review in his account of the taking of Fort Gregs. The First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, charged the works. The brigade was composed of the 12th W. Va., 24th Mass 250th Pa. 123d Ohio and 116th should compare our present campaign with that of Atlanta,

In the latter we encountered fortifications, bristling steel and brass bulldogs at every turn, where every foot gained by bloody sacrifice merely added to the length of our line of communication and rendered our subsistence the more uncer-tain. Even when Atlanta, the goal, was won, we had to despoil and abandon it ecause it was not worth the price of its

keeping. eracy appeared as helpless as a big plum pudding in the midst of hungry schoolooys, for we were eating our way through t practically unopposed, and with more damaging results to the Confederacy than this battle. we accomplished with all our bloody asults in the Atlanta campaign. With this conclusion settled in our minds and the comfortable assurance that

we had eaten our share, we rolled into our blankets and slept peacefully under the starlit sky.

(To Be Continued.)

Prom a Comrade in North Carolina. EDITOP NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have een a reader of your valuable paper a little over a year, but regret that I had not taken it before. I am an old soldier, get along without it. I love to hear from speed the day when it shall reach every veteran's home. I will do all I can fo -John C. Miller, Box 36, Harrels-

## I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is im-possible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever. I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay I have no sample. Any medicine that

can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most to corral a drove of cattle or assault a barnyard.

As for Wheeler, with his division of As for Wheeler, with his division of and I take the risk. I have cured tens

our stay at Milledgeville was short. We left the next morning after our arrival, crossed the Oconee River and headed toward Sandersville, our next point of rendezvous.

A Provost-Marshal stood at the entrement of the helder of the medical state of the helder or dismonstrated all the second of the se

Wm. A. Thomas, Co. H, 12th W. Va., Eby, W. Va., writes: "I noticed the controversy in The National Tribune of Feb. 20 in regard to the troops that took Fort Gregg, near Petersburg. Capt. Case is right; the 12th W. Va., 23d Ill. and 54th Pa. charged Fort Gregg that evening. The

brigade was commanded by Col. Curtis, 12th W. Va. I was a member of Co. H. 12th W. Va. J. L. Roler, Co. B, 116th Ohio, is in error in regard to the 12th W. Va. permanently leaving the Valley in 1863. While we did leave the Valley with Milroy, we returned shortly after and remained with the Army of the Val Long's Bridge, over swampy and diffi-cult ground, which reduced our march on the 24th to seven miles, and the following the 24th to seven miles, and the following burg, and then to Appointtox at the sur render of Lee, and from there to Lynchburg.

> R. A. Williams, Co. B, 8th Ky. Cav., and Co. M, 10th Ind. Cav., writes: "Comrade W. H. Seese and myself differ as to the first regiment that went over the works of Fort Blakley, Ala, Comrade Seese thinks the 10th Kan, was the first; I think the 24th Ind. And I believe Cicero Agee was the first man over the works. Agec belonged to the 24th Ind. Now, I should like to hear from someone who can, on good authority, settle this question. We don't care who went into Fort Blakley first. We want only the truth. Everybody knows that all the boys did their full duty, not only at Blakley nt on every contested field.
> "Look out for renewals between nov

> and March 27, 1902; the faithful friend of the old boys must still keep coming. All good luck to The National Tribune and those who helped in the great strug-

RANSOM'S BRIGADE. Comade John Yahne, Co. F, 11th Ill. Colorado, Ill., writes that after the sur render of Vicksburg his brigade, composed of the 11th, 72d and 95th III, and 14th and 15th Wis., the brigade, under the comnand of Gen. Ransom, was ordered to Natchez, Miss., and were the first troops to occupy that city. Upon their arrive the citizens would accept Confederate money, but soon they refused to accept anything but greenbacks. Comrade Yahne also tells of the organization of a troop of 300 mounted men, made up of details from the above-named regiments and commanded by a Major of one of the Wisconsin regiments. Lieut. Andrew Calvin, of commanded the detail from the 11th III. A SULTANA SURVIVOR.

Ira B. Horner, Co. K, 65th Ohio, Wes ton, O., replying to an inquiry in a recent issue of The National Tribune, says that he is one of the survivors of the Sultana explosion. This disaster occurred about eight miles above Memphis, Tenn., April 27, 1865. About 2,200 exchanged prisoners of war were on board the vessel. The steamer took fire and burned to the water's edge, the lurid glare of the burning steamer soon being followed by darkness. Com-rade Horner believes that every survivor of the Sultana should be pensioned at \$25

SCHOFIELD AT FRANKLIN.

and without cause. I can assure Comrade Stanley that I very frequently observed Gen. Schofield in dangerous positions, and have always believed him brave an officer as any General of Sherman's army. I regarded him as one of the silent Generals, but his command respected him and confided in his judgment.

WOUNDING OF GEN. OGLESBY. III. (McArthur's old regiment), Galva, Ill., writes to correct the statement made by Comrade Hendricks in the issue of Feb. Comrade Wilber says that Oglesby commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Corps, until wounded at Corinth. Comrade Wilber was within 10 feet of Gen. Oglesby when he was struck, and distinctly remembers help ing catch him when he fell from his horse; it was about 4 p. m. The men had prebegged the General not to go on

the skirmish line. Comrade Wilber remembers no colored troops participating in THE 5TH IND. BATTERY. John N. Fowler, Co. H. 3d Ind. Cav., have received the appointments. Churubusco, Ind., writes to correct a statement made by Comrade Owens, Corporal Co. C, 74th Ohio, in the issue Members of Capt. Simonson's family still live in the County. His daughter married D. H. Mayley, ex-County Clerk, Post 151 is named in his honor. Comrade Mc-

Guire, of this Post, served in the 5th Ind. Battery, and is Past Commander and Past Adjutant. WANT CONFEDERATE FLAGS DESTROYED. Post further requests that every patriotic rade Gates. body pass resolutions calling upon Congress to authorize the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., to destroy by fire all Con-federate flags, both army and navy, that are now in the War Department at Wash-

ington; and also enact a law making it

No pay until you know it. punishable as treason for any person or persons to exhibit any so-called Confederate flag or badge in public. TURNED DOWN. J. A. Kingman, E. D. Bayard Post, 222, Hinsdale, N. Y., thought that his service for three years in the army as a soldier carrying a musket, and his ability your nearest druggist for six bottles of as a mechanical engineer, would certain entitle him to the small place as watch man, but the Civil Service Commission turned him down in favor of a youngster, who was not born when Comrade Kingman was carrying a gun in defense of

> HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LOUIS. Capt. Will A. Carnahan, 38th Ohio, National Military Home, Kan., recommends that a room be set aside in the St. Louis Exposition for veterans' headquarters, and a veteran put in charge. He wants this will be a central point for them.

country.

THE CAVALRY AT BIG SHANTY. Comrade I. K. Wallace, of Altamont, Ill., writes to correct Comrade Widney in "Louisville to the Sea," where he says that McCook's Cavalry Division drove the rebels out of Big Shanty, June, '64. Com-rade Widney says that McCook's Division had not yet joined Sherman, and that it was Kenner Garrard's Second Cavalry Division that accomplished the work.

A SUGGESTION. Chas. W. Brook, Co. H, 18th Conn.

## Test for Yourself the Wonderful **Curative Properties of Swamp-Root**

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney and Bladder Remedy Will do for YOU, Every Reader of "National Tribune" May Have a Sample Bottle Free.



Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:

Gentlemen-In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgment of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have the smarting and irritation, nor do I have to get up during the night to urinate, as I formerly did three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like myself, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root. JAMES COOK. We remain, yours very truly, HUGH E. BOYLE.

Officers of the 58th Police Precinct, Greater New York.

JOHN J. BOTKIN.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing, be sure and mention reading this generous offer in the Washington National Tribune when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

ed in the 62d Ill., and carried the regi-mental colors during the campaigns in Kentucky in 1861 and 1862, until promental colors during the campaigns in Kentucky in 1861 and 1862, until promoted. He veteranized in 1864, and was finally mustered out March 6, 1866. Comrade Moore says that he sees in every issue mention of the service of some boy soldier. He does not think these love may be service. moted. He veteranized in 1864, and was finally mustered out March 6, 1866. Com-Now, He adds, further, that he will be in Washington next October to elect John McElroy Commander-in-Chief.

CAPTURE OF FORT GREGG. W. W. Hill, 123d Obio, Fort Wayne Ind., writes that Capt. Case is mistaken 34th Mass., 59th Pa., 123d Ohio and 116th The 23d Ill. (Mulligan's Irish Reg-Comrade Dan, A. Wilber, Co. D. 12th fl. (McArthur's old regiment), Galva, Ill., his death, at Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864), was not in the charge. There were, however, other troops engaged, and Com-

Gen, rade Hill remembers seeing a number of 202d Pa. men among the killed. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST VETERANS. Alexander McCauley, of St. Helens against veterans in his State. He writes work lighting lamps on the Columbia that as soon as a vacancy occurred one of their number would be appointed. Comrade McCauley says that in every case forigners or men that were not veterans

A YOUNG PAST COMMANDER.

Comrade Thos. N. Hinson, Beaver City. that fired the shot that killed Gen. Polk. The 5th Ind. Battery was made up in Whitley Co., Ind., and was commanded by Capt. Simonson, of Columbus City. July, 1863, at the age of 13 years and two months in the 1st Wis, Battery. He was 1864 Col. Campbell, with headquarters in months in the 1st Wis, Battery. He was Commander of his Post in 1887. SCATTERING.

C. S. Gates, Co. H. 4th P. R. V. C., and Co. E, 54th Pa., Gordon, Neb., writes that in the Spring of 1864 the 4th P. R. WANT CONFEDERATE FLAGS DESTROYED.
Va., to join Gen. Crook in the Kanawha
Valley. Assistant Surgeon William B.
in the rear of Sherman's army in the vain V. C. took transport at Parkersburg, W. passed resolutions condemning in unmeasured terms the proposition to admit exconfederates to the Soldiers' Homes. The and the wharf. He was rescued by Combine to the sea, nearly the entire force of Combine terms army in the value of the sea, nearly the entire force of Combine terms.

> right, and keep Si, Shorty and the Dea- Trestle before the surrender. No more con flying." Christian Schultz, Holland, Mich., writes

that in a recent issue a mistake was made in his command. He served in Battery in his command. M, not Battery A. George F. C. Meyers, Co. K, 12th Ind., Cornelius, Ore., agrees with Comrade Henry Irving, First Lieutenant, 6th N. Y. H. A., of Middletown, Md., in opposing monthly payment of pensions. He thinks instead that the Government should fur-

nish a return envelope, so that the voucher

could be mailed to Pension Agency with-

out expense to pensioner. Joseph Jones, Co. C, 11th Mo. Inf. Loami, Ill., wants to know what the comrades of Joe Mower's Eagle Brigade think about holding a Reunion at Springfield. Ill., on Old Soldier Day, at the Illinois State Fair, this Fall. The Eagle Brigade was composed of the 8th Wis., 47th Ill., 5th Minn., 11th Mo. and 5th Iowa Bat-

Thomas Curtis, 117th Ill., and Captain, Battery G, 3d U. S. H. A., Elgin, Ore., would like to read in The National Tribune the experience of some of the 3d U. S. H. A. who were at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., in 1864-'5.

Geo, Weber, Co. C, 27th U. S. Inf., Kelat, Ky., writes that he is glad to learn that the site of Fort Phil Kearny massacre is to be marked by a suitable monu-ment. His company lost several men at that battle. He would like some comrade to write a history of the massacre for The

National Tribune. Mild cases not chronic are often cured to one or two bottles. At all dangers, the veterans attending the National En-

campment of the G. A. R., the Treasury receipts for a single week. This would make possible the largest gathering of veterans since the close of the civil war.

THE VETERANS OF 1861.

We also Salam III in 1861 callst. able them to settle bills every 20 days and secure another 30 days' credit.

Cav.) veteranized over 40 strong.

much interested in Comrade Widney's 'Louisville to the Sea,' particularly that portion appearing in the issue of Feb. 13, wherein mention is made of the cavalry demonstration in rear of Atlanta.

Comrade Roberts took part in this affair and writes enthusiastically of the enter-Colored Troops in the Sixteenth Corps.

EDITOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Recent articles from correspondents of your paper allege that there were no colored troops in the Sixteenth Corps. They are mistaken. In 1863-'4, Gen. G. M. Dodge, with headquarters in Corinth, Miss., was in command of the left wing, Sixteenth Corps, and organized two full regiments of colored troops. During the recruiting and convising they were called the 2d and 2d Ala. Inf., African Descent, but Neb., presents the claim of Chancy F. In-man, of Capt. J. H. Frees Post, 163, to mustered in they were designated respec-

> Athens, Ala., was in command of the post. Athens, and afterward a provisional brigade composed of the two colored registationed at various points along the line of railroad then called the Nashville &

effort to beguile that great commander the sea, nearly the entire force of Col. M. O. Bedell, Co. D. Sth Mo. Cav., R. Campbell, stationed at posts, stockades and forts, was captured. The gallant Col. F. D. No. 1, Springfield, Mo., writes: Lathrop, of the 111th U. S. C. I., was "Bring Berwick back to his command all killed at the stockade at Sulphur Branch

in defence of the Nation. The fort at Athens was surrounded by the splendid troops of Forrest to the num-ber of 17,000. There were less than 600 in the fort. To the demand for surrender there was no alternative but merciless an unavailing slaughter. Of the Provisional Brigade I had the honor to be the Actin Assistant Adjutant-General, course, became a prisoner of war at the

Gen. Dodge inspired his entire command with enthusiasm in promoting the enlist-ment of colored men and organizing colored regiments, and soon the entire negro population of that country, fit for military service, came flocking into our camps. I cannot recall that a single one of the thou-sands that were reported to me every morning ever deserted. When the render of the Athens fort was decided or the colored soldiers begged for the privi-lege of fighting on, preferring to risk the awful fate that befel the black troops at Fort Pillow rather than to fall into hands of Forrest and his men. made good soldiers-the black men South.-W. T. LEWIS, East Bridge, N. Y.

For the purpose of introducing my Home Treatment in certain localities, I will for a short time, give to every sufferer wanting a Oure for Catarrh. Bronchitis, Consumption and Weak Lungsment FREE, No C. O. D. imposition, Write at once. Dr. M. Beaty, 337 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O. NOTE.—Dr. M. Beaty, the Throat and Lung Specialist, has an envisible reputation for ability in his profession, and will not promise what he cannot carry out. We advise our readers to write to him. (Christian Standard.)

their home upon the remnants of household goods santhed from the flames and
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hold goods this title should be applied only to those age had saved them from dishonor. It is men who, after three years' service, re-en-listed. His company (K. of the 4th Iowa was granted a medal. I should like to know if this incident can be authenti-The editor of The National Tribune is cated. Is there anyone living now who desirous of learning whether the survi-to it? What was the regiment that she vors of the 65th N. Y. have formed a Re-union Association. If so, of securing the union Association. If so, of securing the address of the President and Secretary. | The details of this grand subject this achievement. What a grand subject this Wm. H. Roberts, Co. F, 3d Ohio Cav., Would be for an artist.—C. H. Murray, Mountain Home, Ark., has been very 5th Ohio Cav., Elkhart, Ind.

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